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ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19990617 STATUS=O> A rack assembly apparatus is assembled by fitting vertical panels and transverse beams to connection members. Parallel

pairs of panel fitting support plates 5a, 5b are formed at the base of each of

said connection member 4 so as to project vertically from both surfaces and to

define a groove 6, with an engaging protuberance 7 formed at the bottom of each

groove, and a fitting groove 8 is defined along the outer surface of the panel

fitting plates, also having an engaging protuberance at the bottom (not shown).

The panels and the transverse beams are both equipped with engaging notches

(Figs. 5 & 6). The panels are fitted into panel fitting grooves 6 while the L-section transverse beams are fitted into the beam fitting grooves 8 with the

engaging notches of the panels and the transverse beams engaged with the

protuberances at the bottom of the grooves 6 and 8. Rack plates are placed on

the transverse beams. Connection members with L-shaped and cruciform arrangements of grooves 6 (Figs. 2 and 4) as well as the T-shaped arrangement

shown, for use at positions where different members of vertical panels are required to intersect such as corners of the structure. <IMAGE>

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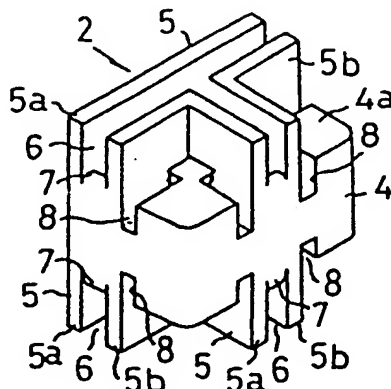
(56) Documents cited
GB 1393494 GB 1096690 GB 1071700

(58) Field of search
F2M

(54) Rack assembly

(57) A rack assembly apparatus is assembled by fitting vertical panels and transverse beams to connection members. Parallel pairs of panel fitting support plates 5a, 5b are formed at the base of each of said connection member 4 so as to project vertically from both surfaces and to define a groove 6, with an engaging protuberance 7 formed at the bottom of each groove, and a fitting groove 8 is defined along the outer surface of the panel fitting plates, also having an engaging protuberance at the bottom (not shown). The panels and the transverse beams are both equipped with engaging notches (Figs. 5 & 6). The panels are fitted into panel fitting grooves 6 while the L-section transverse beams are fitted into the beam fitting grooves 8 with the engaging notches of the panels and the transverse beams engaged with the protuberances at the bottom of the grooves 6 and 8. Rack plates are placed on the transverse beams. Connection members with L-shaped and cruciform arrangements of grooves 6 (Figs. 2 and 4) as well as the T-shaped arrangement shown, for use at positions where different members of vertical panels are required to intersect such as corners of the structure.

FIG. 3



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FIG. 1

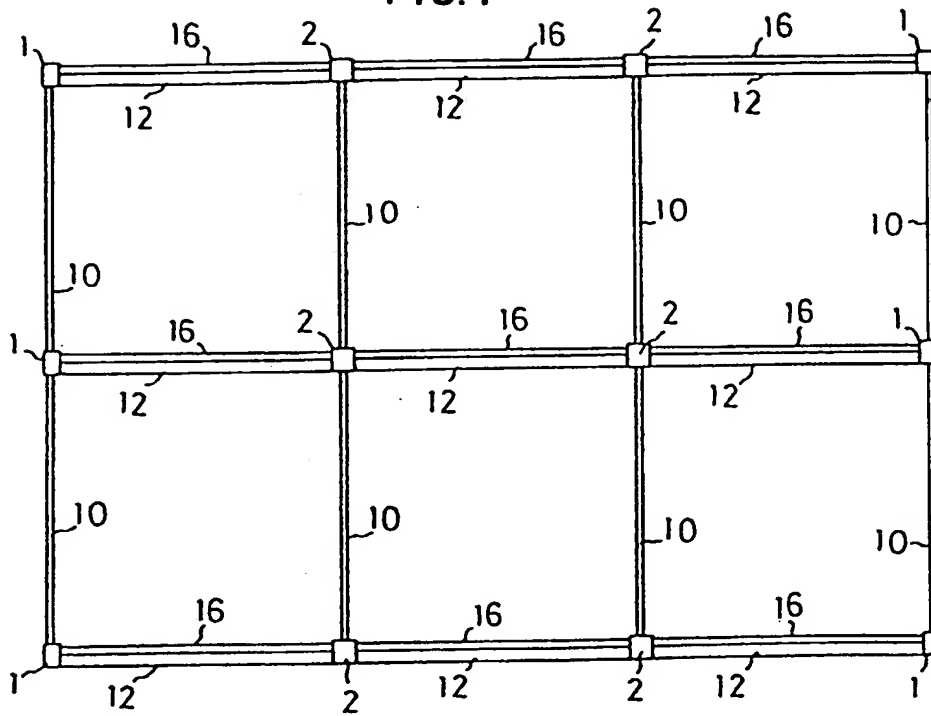


FIG. 2

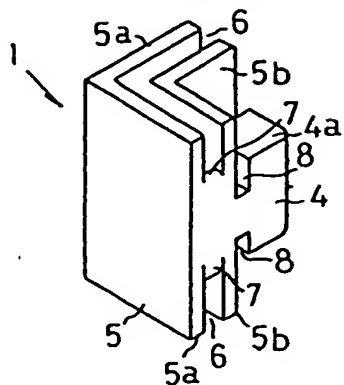


FIG. 3

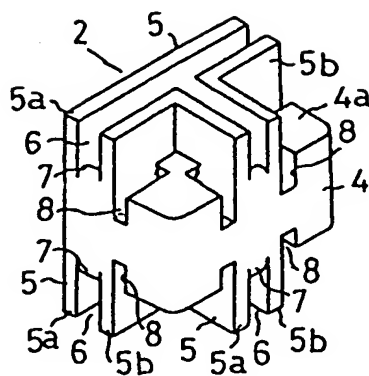


FIG. 4

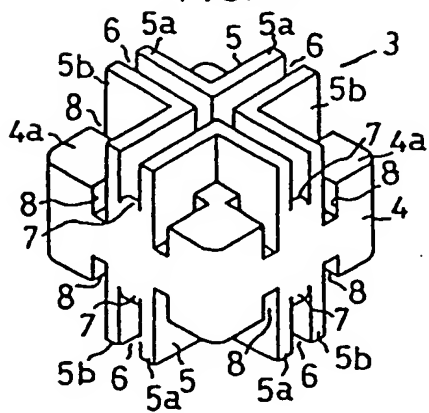


FIG. 5

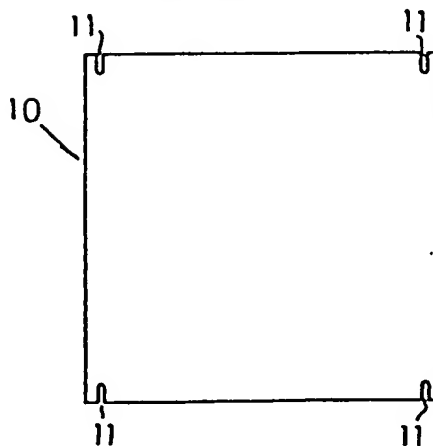


FIG. 6A

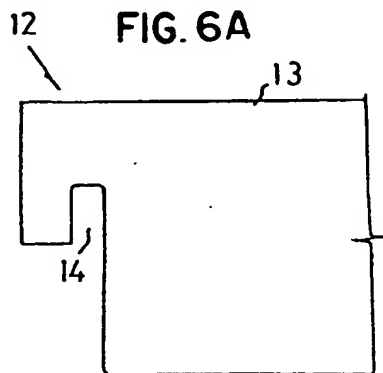


FIG. 6B

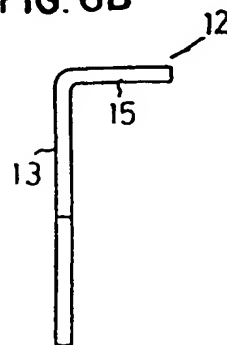


FIG. 7

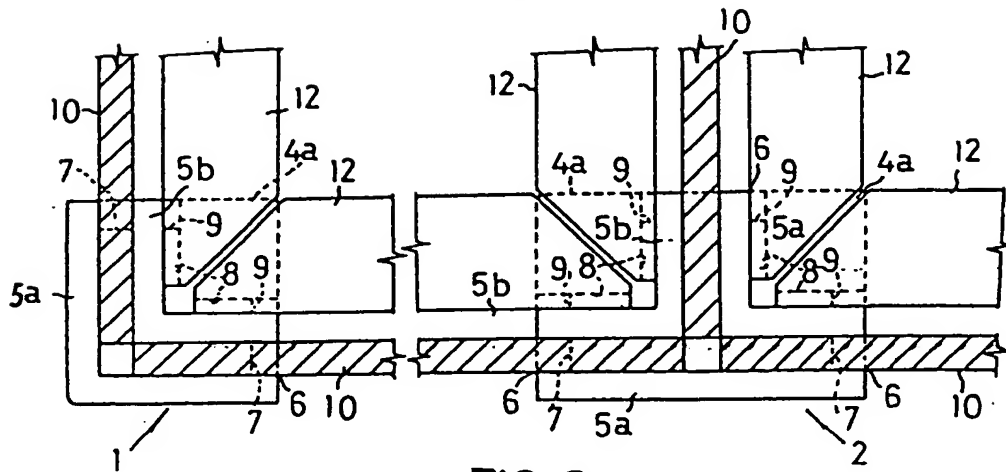


FIG. 8

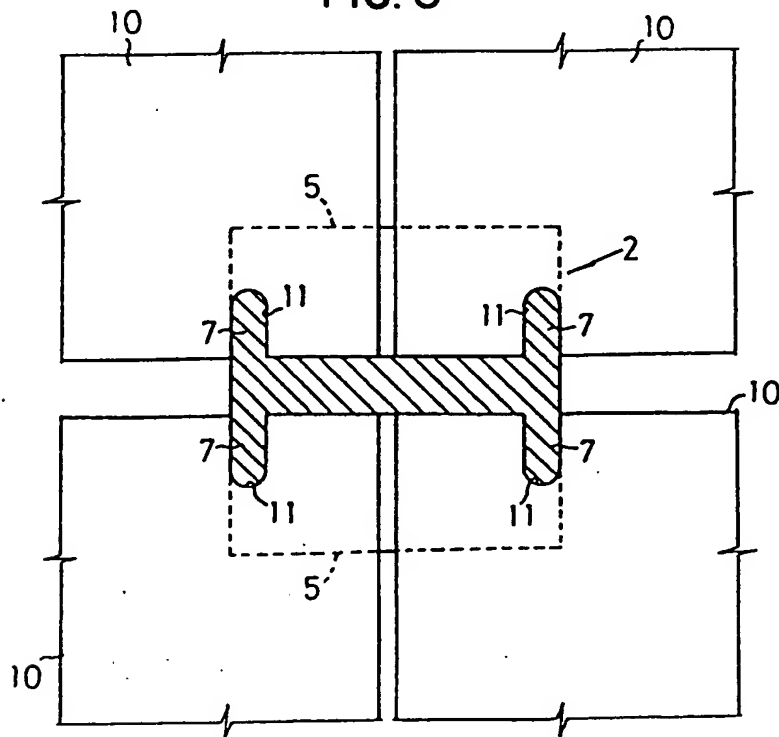


FIG. 9

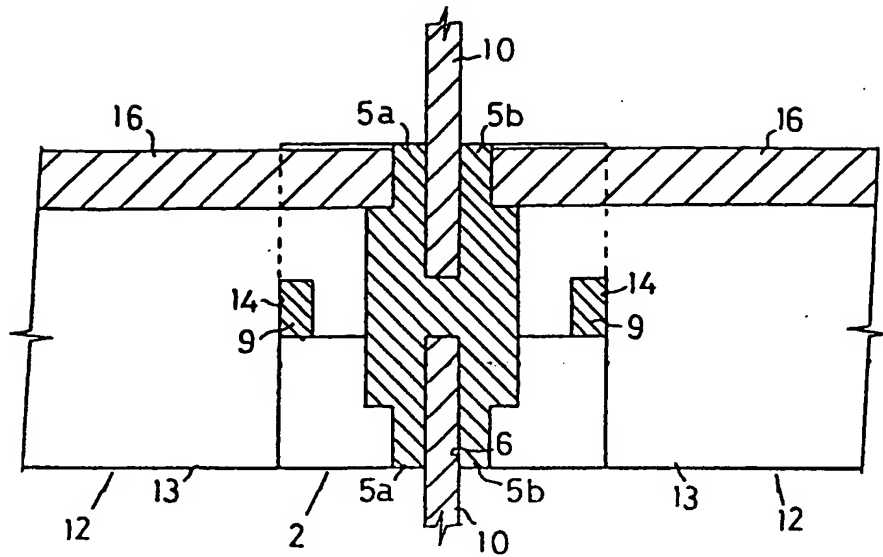
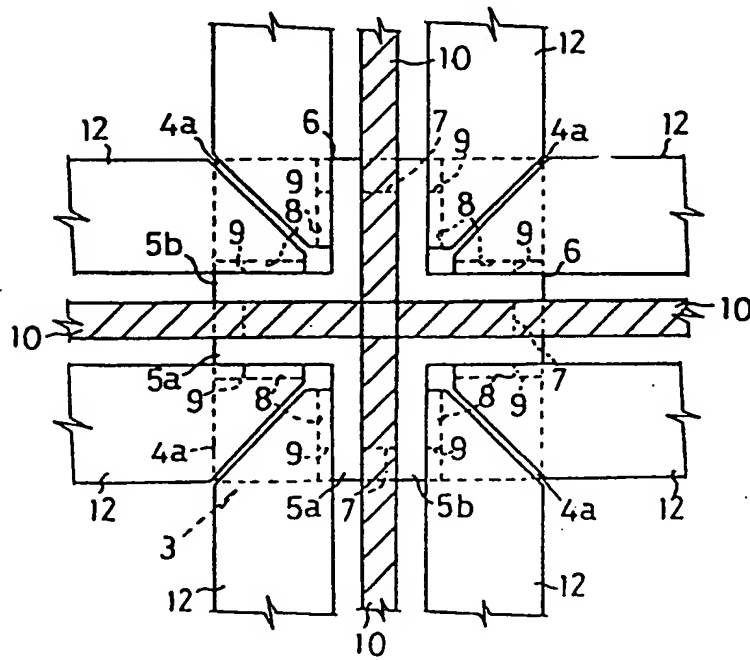


FIG. 10



SPECIFICATION

Rack assembly apparatus

- 5 This device relates to a rack assembly apparatus for use in assembling decorative racks, display racks or racks for storing articles.

It has been a customary practice to assemble the rack of the kind described above by
10 fixing rack plates, side plates and the like by use of nails or screws. If the rack is fixed in this manner, however, disassembly of the rack is very troublesome and time-consuming and if the rack is a display rack whose design or
15 pattern must be frequently changed, the rack constituents after disassembly are damaged and cannot be used again.

To obviate these problems, various assembly apparatuses for assembly type racks
20 have been developed and various assembly tools and jigs have been developed, but the conventional assembly apparatuses involve the problems that they are complicated in construction, and expensive to produce and
25 easy to break and their assembly is difficult. If the rigidity of the joints of the constituent members is not sufficiently high, the rack after assembly undergoes shaking during use for an extended period of time.

30 To eliminate these problems, the present device is directed to a rack assembly apparatus which is simple in construction, does not call for any particular jigs or tools at the time of assembly but can be assembled easily
35 within a short period of time and yet can firmly join the constituents with one another, and can be easily disassembled rapidly without damaging the constituents.

40 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a front view of the rack;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the connection member 1;

45 *Figure 3* is a perspective view of the connection member 2;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the connection member 3;

Figure 5 is a front view of the panel;

50 *Figure 6* is a front and side view of the transverse beam;

Figure 7 is a partial transverse sectional plan view showing the state of connection between the connection members 1, 2 and the panels and the transverse beams;

55 *Figure 8* is a longitudinal sectional view showing the state of connection between the connection members and the panels;

Figure 9 is a longitudinal sectional view showing the state of connection between the connection members and the transverse beams; and

60 *Figure 10* is a partial transverse sectional plan view showing the state of connection between the connection members 3 and the panels and the transverse beams.

The present device will be described with reference to an embodiment thereof shown in the accompanying drawings. The apparatus of the present device is of the type in which
70 panels, glass sheets or the like are fitted to connection members consisting of a rigid material such as synthetic resin, metal or wood, and comprises three kinds of connection members, i.e., connection members 1 to be used at the corners of the racks, connection
75 members 2 to be used at the intermediate portions of the rack, and connection members 3, panels 10, transverse beams 13, and rack plates 16, the members 10, 13 and 16 being fitted to the connection members.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 7, each connection member 1 has a rectangular parallelepiped base 4 having a rectangular square front, and an L-shaped panel fitting plate 5 is formed so
85 as to project along two adjacent side edges of both surfaces of the base 4. Each panel fitting plate 5 consists of two fitting support plates 5a, 5b arranged in parallel with each other that define a thinly elongated fitting groove 6
90 between them. This fitting groove 6 is also bent in the L-shaped form. An engaging protuberance 7 is formed at the bottom of each fitting groove 6 so as to project towards the open portion. On the other hand, a thin
95 elongated, transverse beam fitting groove 8 that opens outward is further defined at the portion of the base 4 extending along the fitting support plate 5b that is disposed inward. An engaging protuberance 9 is formed
100 at the bottom of this transverse beam fitting groove 6 so as to project towards the open portion.

Each connection member 2 includes a rectangular parallelepiped base 4 having an elongated flat surface as shown in Figs. 3 and 7.
105 Each panel fitting plate 5 consists of two fitting support panels 5a, 5b that are disposed along the side edge of the longer side and at its center, respectively, in such a manner as to
110 cross at right angles and so describe a substantially T-shaped form and are parallel to each other. A thin, elongated panel fitting groove 6 is likewise defined between these fitting support plates 5a, 5b also in the T-shaped form. An engaging protuberance 7 is
115 formed at the bottom of each panel fitting groove 6 so as to project towards the open position. On the other hand, a thin, elongated, transverse beam fitting groove 8 is disposed on the base 4 along the outer surface of each fitting plate 5, and an engaging
120 protuberance 9 is formed at the bottom of this transverse beam fitting groove 8 so as to face the open portion.

125 As shown in Figs. 4 and 10, each connection member 3 includes a rectangular parallelepiped base 4 having a regular square flat surface and panel fitting plates 5 are formed so as to project from both surfaces on the
130 base 4 in the vertical direction and to cross

each other at the center. Each fitting plate 5 consists of two fitting support plates 5a, 5b that are arranged in parallel with each other and define a thin, elongated panel fitting groove 6 between them. This panel fitting groove 6 is defined in the criss-cross form, too. An engaging protuberance 7 is defined at the bottom of each panel fitting groove 6 so as to face each open portion. On the other hand, a thin, elongated, transverse beam fitting groove 8 is disposed on the base 4 along the outer surface of each panel fitting plate 5 and an engaging protuberance 9 is formed at the bottom of each transverse fitting groove 8 so as to face the open portion.

The three kinds of connection members 1, 2, 3 have the same projecting height for their panel engaging plates 5 but do not have any extensions in the vertical direction. The base portion, which becomes the upper surface at the time of use, serves as a rack plate support 4a. From the appearance of the rack, it is preferred that the projecting height of each engaging plate 5 is substantially equal to the thickness of the rack plate to be placed thereon.

Fig. 5 shows a panel 10 to be used as the side plate and the back plate. Engaging notches 11 are formed in the vertical direction close to both side edges of the panel 10.

Fig. 6 shows the transverse beam 12, which is disposed horizontally to support the rack in the direction of width and supports the rack plates placed thereon. The transverse beam 12 has an inverted L-shaped cross section. Its vertical plate 13 is a portion where the beam 12 is fitted to the connection member, and its both end portions are lower than the rest and are equipped with engaging notches 14 to mate with the engaging protuberances 9 of the aforementioned connection members. The horizontal plate portion 15 of the beam is cut off at both ends at an angle of 45° and this is a portion where the rack plate 16 is placed.

Each member has the construction described above. The state of assembly will be described in detail. First, the connection members 1 are used for the corner portions. On the bottom surface of the rack, the panel 10 is detachably fitted to the panel fitting plate 5 of the connection member 1 that projects upward. In other words, in the case of the connection member 1 to be disposed at the corners on the bottom surface and the back of the rack, the panel 10 for the side plate and the panel 10 for the back plate are fitted to the panel fitting grooves 6 of this connection member 1 so that they cross each other at right angles. In the case of the connection members 1 to be disposed at the front corner portions on the bottom surface, only the panels 10 for the side plates are fitted into the fitting grooves 6 of the connection member 1. On the upper surface of the rack, on the other

hand, the panel 10 is detachably fitted to the panel fitting plate 5 of the connection member 1 that projects downward. In other words, in the base of the connection members 1 to be disposed at the back corners on the upper surface, the panel 10 for the side plate and the panel 10 for the back plate are fitted into the panel fitting grooves 6 of the connection member 1 so that they cross each other at right angles. In the case of the connection members 1 to be disposed at the front corners of the upper surface, only the panels 10 for the side plates are fitted into the panel fitting grooves 6 of the connection members 1. Furthermore, at the intermediate stage portions of the rack, the panels 10 are detachably fitted into the panel fitting plates 5 of the connection member 1 that projects both upward and downward. In other words, in the case of the connection members 1 to be disposed at the back corners of the intermediate stages, the panel 10 for the side plate and the panel 10 for the back plate are fitted into the panel fitting grooves 6 of the connection member 1 from above and below so that these panels 10 cross each other at right angles. In the case of the connection members 1 to be disposed at the front corner portions of the intermediate stages, only the panels 10 for the side plate are fitted into the panel fitting grooves 6 of the connection member 1 from the vertical direction.

The connection member 2 is used at the intermediate portion of the direction of width of the rack. The panels 10 for the back plate are fitted into the panel fitting groove 6 of the connection member 2 from two directions and the panel 10 for the side plate is also fitted to the panel fitting groove 6 in such a manner as to cross the panels 10 for the back plates at right angles. In the case of the connection members 2 to be disposed on the upper and bottom surfaces of the rack, only the panels 10 are fitted to the engaging plates 5 of the connection members 2 that project upward and downward, respectively, in the same way as in the connection members 1.

As described above, the panels 10 are fitted to the connection members 1 or 2 in accordance with the respective positions of the rack. In the panels 10 thus fitted, the engaging notches 11 defined close to their end portions are engaged with and anchored to the engaging protuberances 7 that project from the bottom of the fitting grooves 6. Furthermore, both end portions of each transverse beam 12 are fitted into the transverse beam fitting groove 8 defined on each of the connection members 1 and 2. The transverse beam 12 is disposed horizontally along the side and back plates. The transverse beam 12 disposed at the front of the rack so as to bridge over the side plates are shaped in the form of the horizontal frame for each stage. In this case, the engaging notches 14 of the transverse

beam 12 are engaged with and anchored to the engaging protuberances that project from the bottom of the transverse beam fitting groove 8. The rack plates 16 are placed on the transverse beam 12 that are thus shaped in the form of the horizontal frame. The panel fitting plates 5 do not project from the rack plates 16 but provide good appearance if their projecting height is made substantially equal to the thickness of the rack plate 16.

The connection member 3 is used particularly for the rack having a large depth in which at least two shelves are defined in the direction of depth. Two panels 10 for the side plates as well as two panels 10 for the back plates are fitted into the criss-cross panel fitting grooves 6 so that they cross orthogonally each other.

The present device has the construction as described above. The panels for the side and back plates are fitted into the panel fitting grooves defined by the panel fitting plates of the connection member, the transverse beams are fitted to the transverse beam fitting grooves defined at the base of the connection member and the rack plates are placed on the transverse beams. According to this arrangement, the rack can be assembled extremely easily and within a short period of time without calling for any assembly jigs, in particular. Moreover, the engaging protuberances are formed at the bottom of the panel fitting grooves and at the bottom of the transverse beam fitting plates while the engaging notches are defined on the panels and on the transverse beams at the positions corresponding to the engaging protuberances. Accordingly, the panels and the transverse beams can be reliably engaged by engaging the engaging notches with the engaging protuberances, and they do not cause shake even after use for an extended period or at the time of earthquake.

Moreover, since the present device does not use any nails or screws at all, it can be easily disassembled. The constituent members of the rack can be used again because they are not damaged. Hence, the present device is especially suitable for display racks whose design must be frequently changed.

CLAIM

1. A rack assembly apparatus assembled by fitting panels and transverse beams to connection members, said apparatus characterized in that panel fitting plates consisting of two parallel panel fitting support plates are formed at the base of each of said connection members so as to project vertically from both surfaces and to define a panel fitting groove between said panel fitting support plates, an engaging protuberance is formed at the bottom of each of said panel fitting grooves, a transverse fitting groove is defined along the outer surface of said panel fitting plate, an

engaging protuberance is also formed at the bottom of said transverse beam fitting groove, said panel and said transverse beam are equipped with engaging notches, respectively, said panel is fitted into said panel fitting groove of said connection member while said transverse beam is fitted into said transverse beam fitting groove, said engaging notches of said panel and said transverse beam are engaged with said protuberances of said connection member, respectively, and rack plates are placed on said transverse beams.

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